

US007552172B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Corboy et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,552,172 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Jun. 23, 2009**

(54) **MULTI-WINDOWED ONLINE APPLICATION ENVIRONMENT**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/856,486**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 17, 2007**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2008/0065723 A1 Mar. 13, 2008

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/842,796, filed on Apr. 27, 2001, now Pat. No. 7,277,912.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/200,104, filed on Apr. 27, 2000.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06F 15/16 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **709/203; 709/217; 715/773; 715/802**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **709/203, 709/206, 217, 218, 219; 715/738, 771, 778, 715/781, 792, 802, 804, 805, 501.1, 513; 345/738, 771, 778, 781, 792, 802, 804, 805**

See application file for complete search history.

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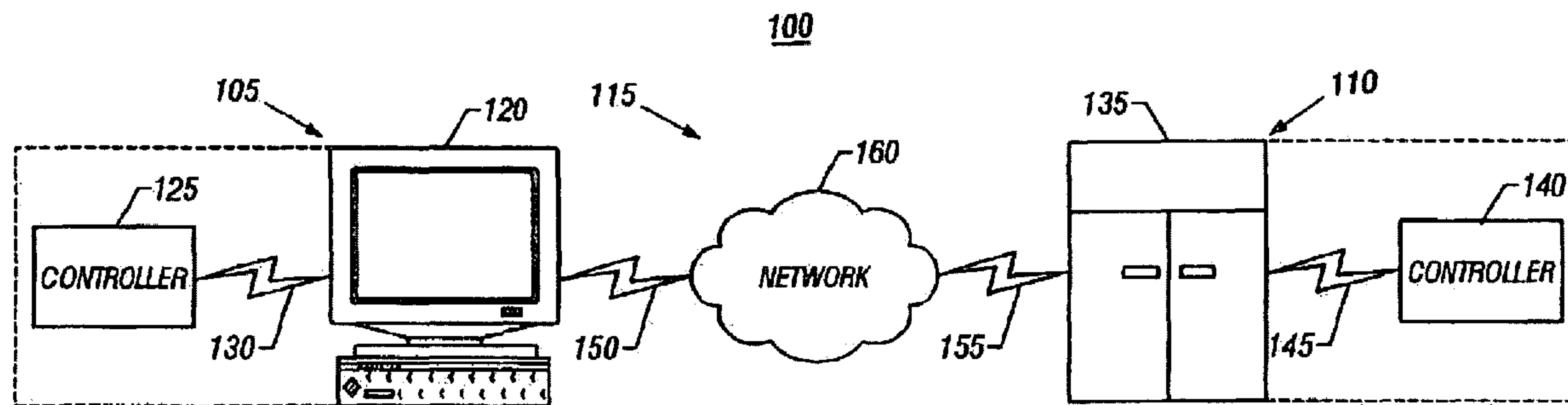
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Systems and techniques for transferring electronic data to a user of a communications system by establishing a connection between a client and a host; receiving electronic data from the host in response to a data request transmitted from the client; and at the client, simultaneously executing multiple instantiations of the browser application in response to the electronic data received from the host. The client includes a browser application configured to render data encapsulated in a standard Internet content format. Each instantiation of the browser application is configured to exchange messages with at least one other instantiation of the browser application.

37 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



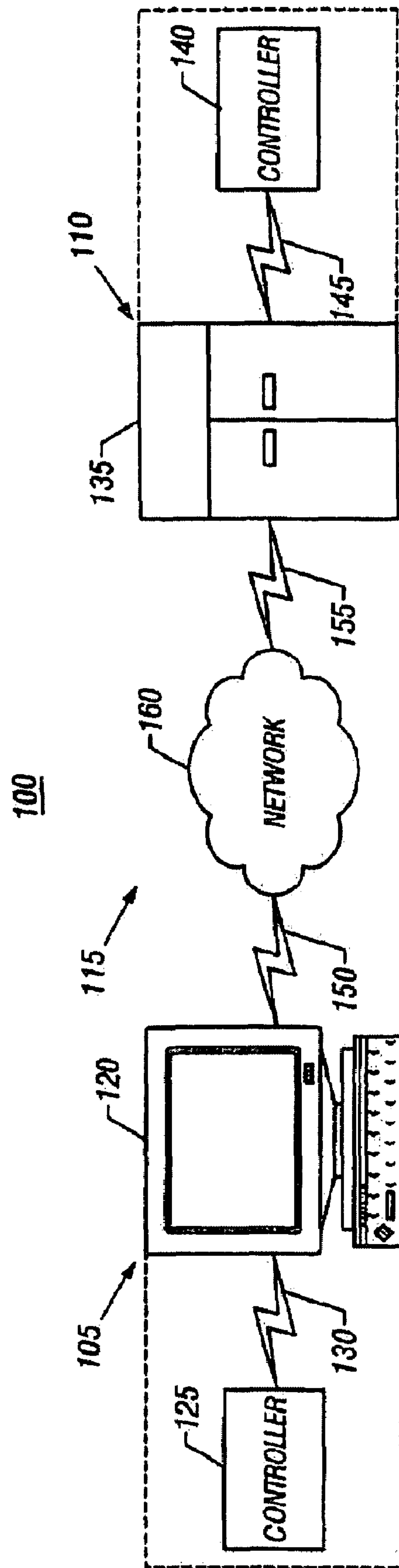


FIG. 1

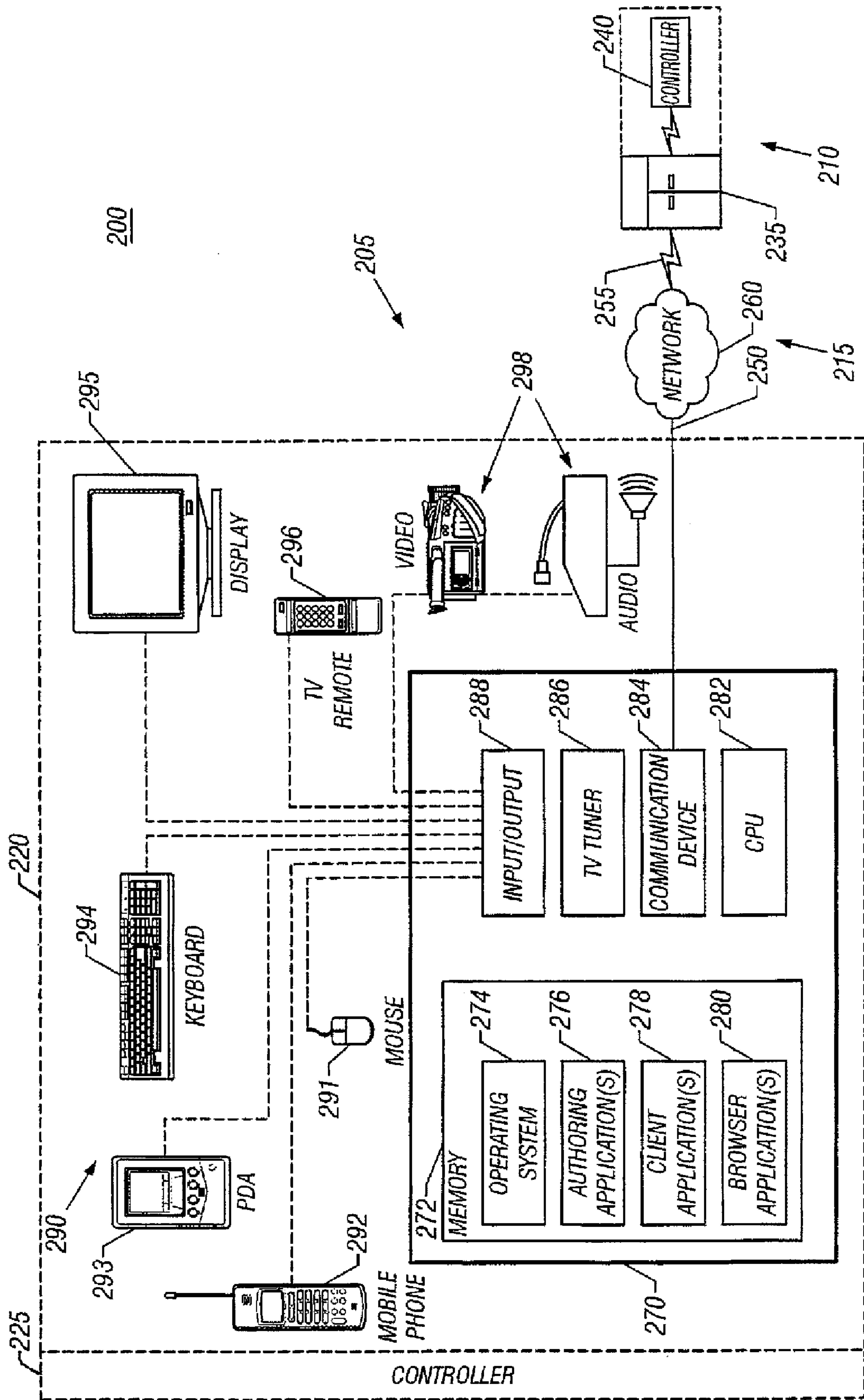


FIG. 2

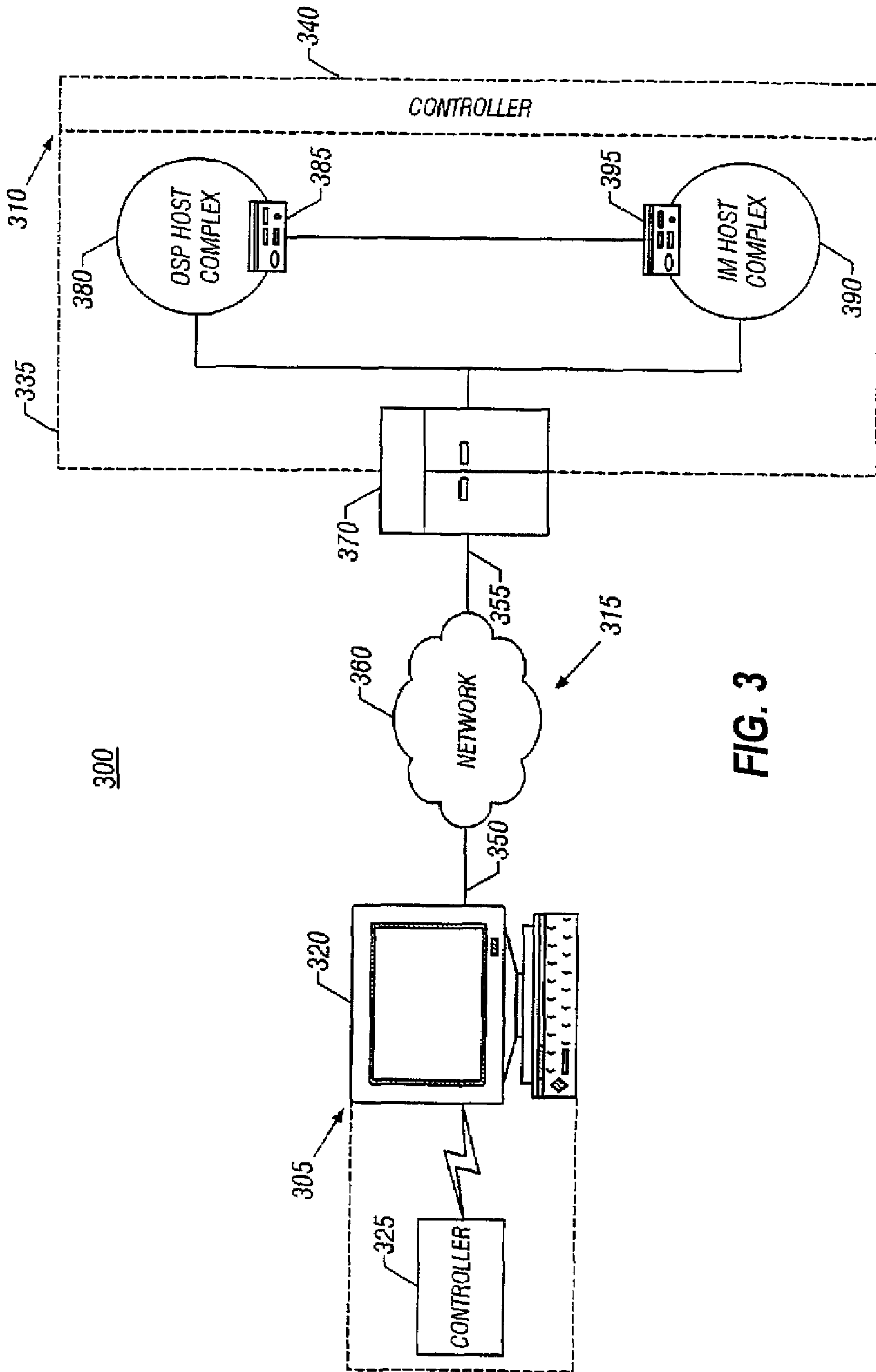


FIG. 3

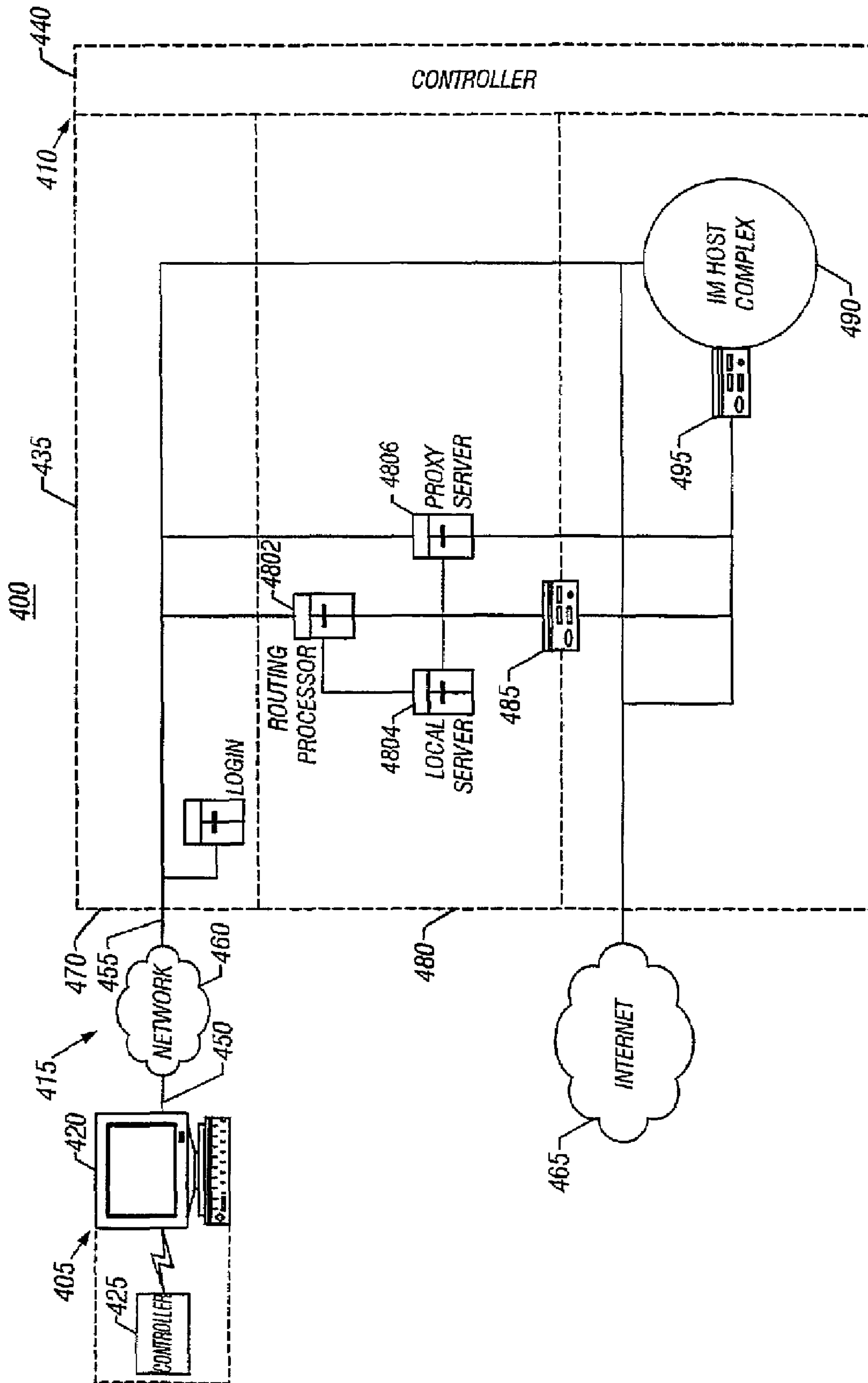


FIG. 4

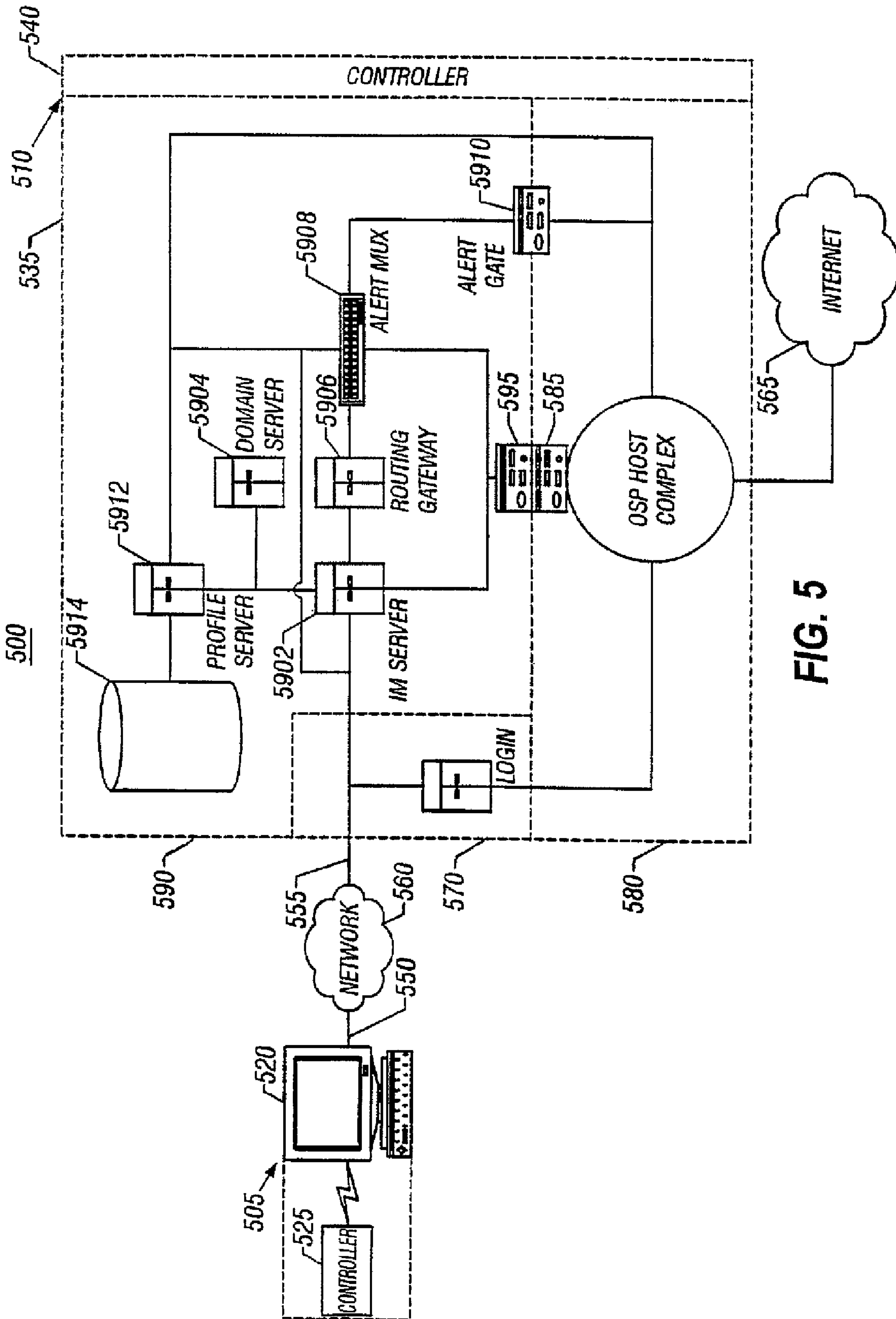


FIG. 5

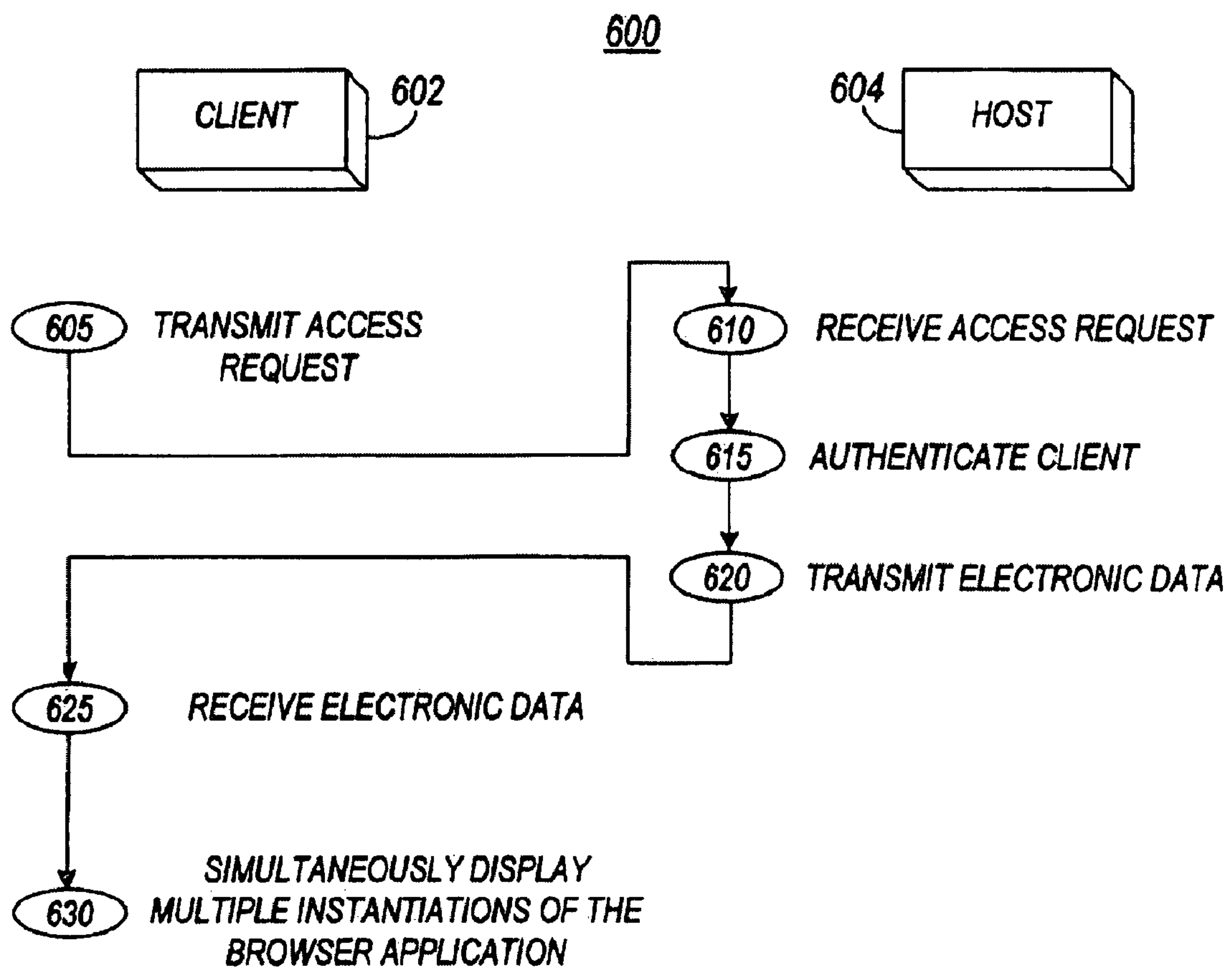


FIG. 6

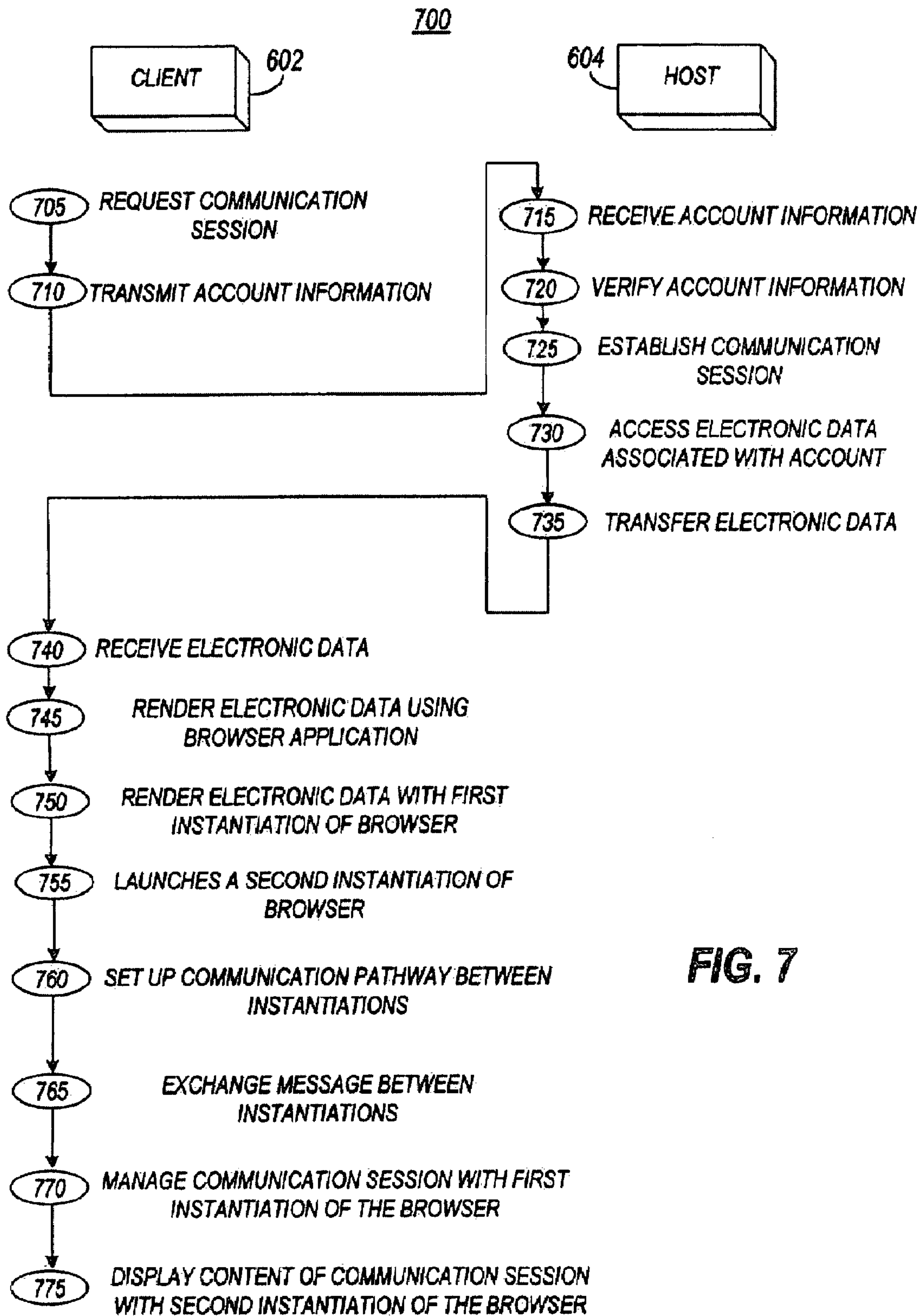


FIG. 7

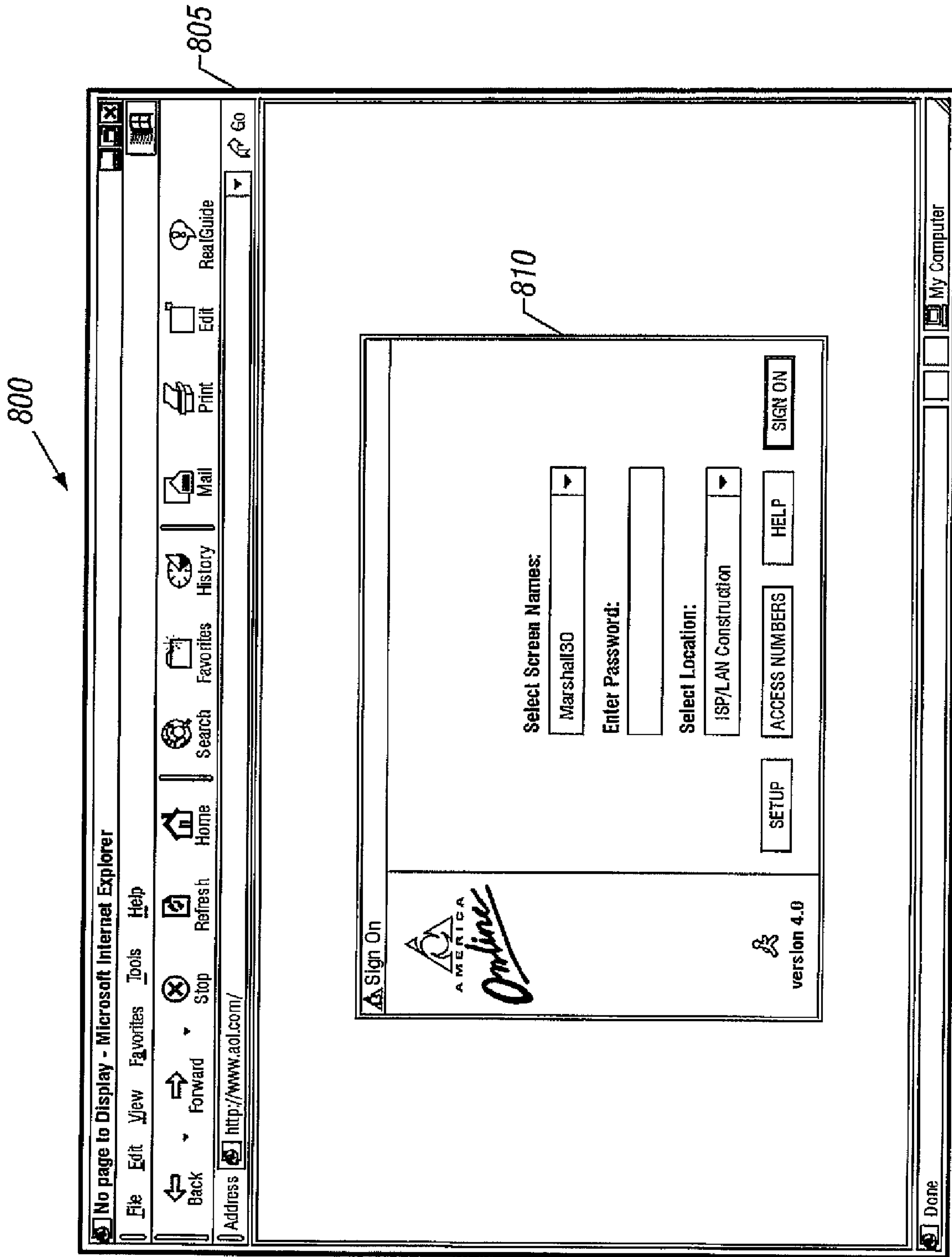


FIG. 8

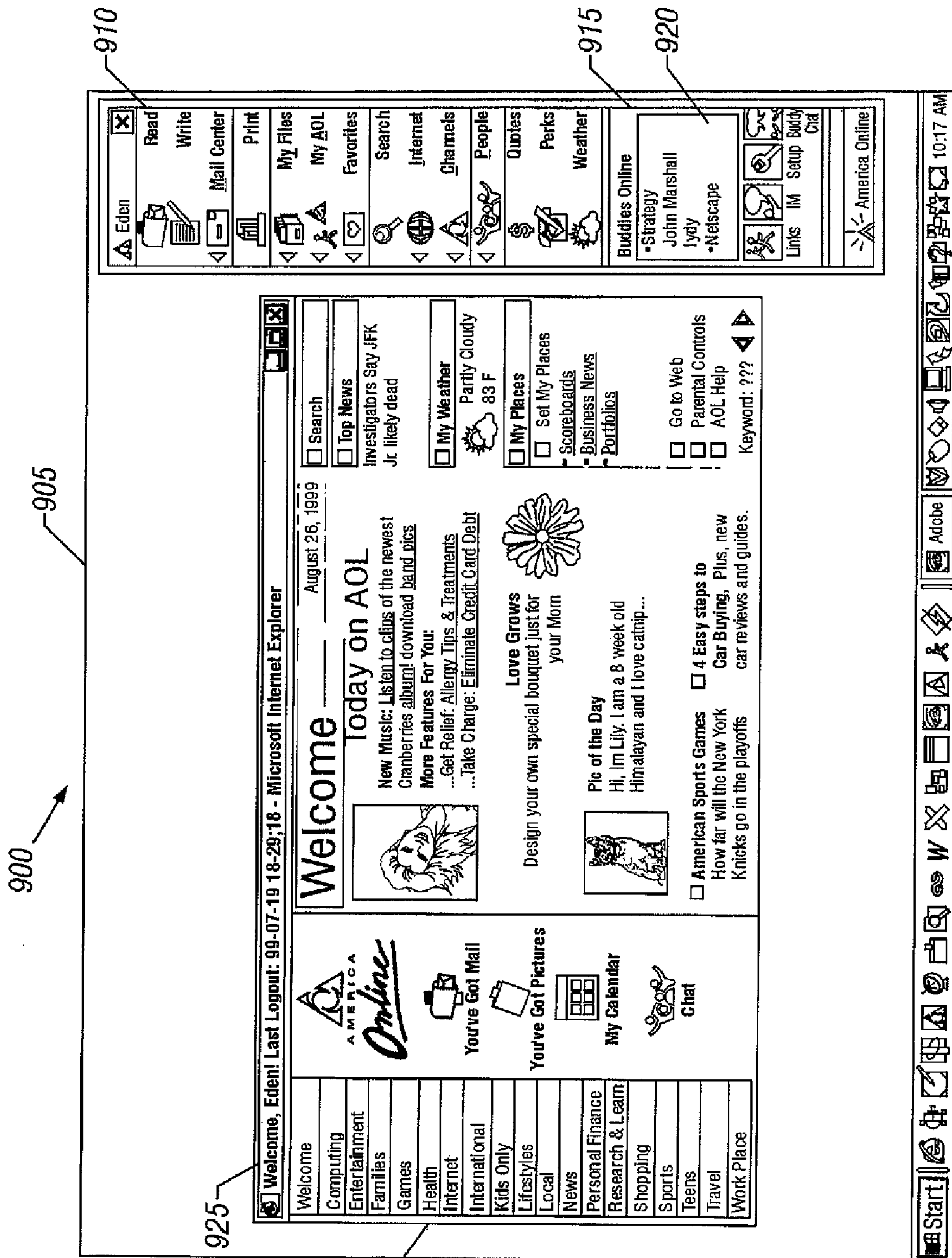


FIG. 9

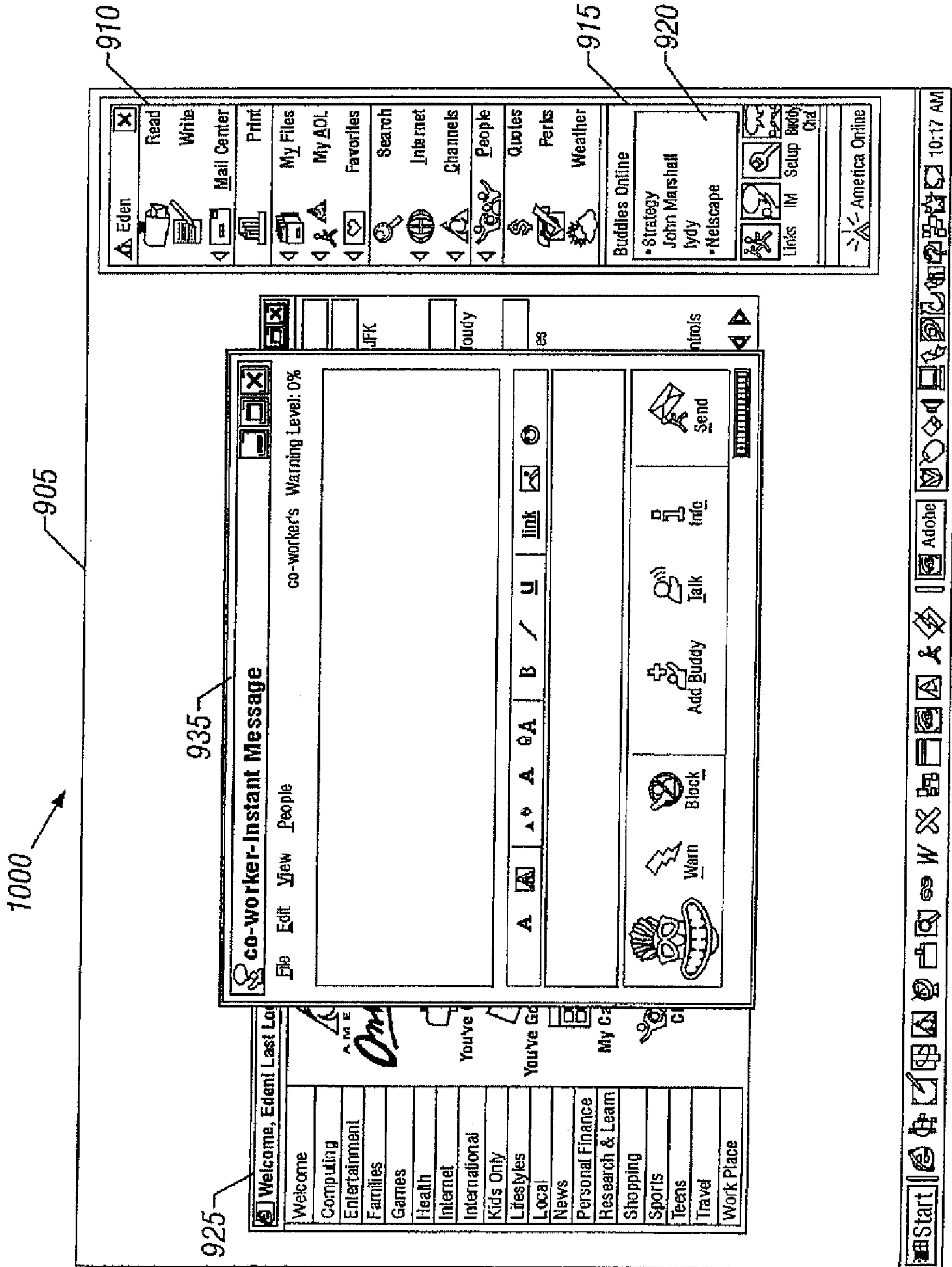


FIG. 10

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MULTI-WINDOWED ONLINE APPLICATION ENVIRONMENT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation application of and claims priority to U.S. application Ser. No. 09/842,796, filed on Apr. 27, 2001, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/200,104, filed Apr. 27, 2000, which is incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates generally to providing online services. More specifically, the present invention relates to a multi-windowed online application environment for providing online services.

BACKGROUND

A browser is a client software application that enables a user to access and view electronic content stored either locally or remotely, such as in a network environment (e.g., local area network (LAN), intranet, Internet). A browser typically is used for displaying documents described in Hypertext Markup Language ("HTML") and stored on servers connected to a network such as the Internet.

A user instructs a browser to access an HTML document, or web page, by specifying a network address or Uniform Resource Locator ("URL"), at which a desired document resides. In response, the browser contacts the corresponding server hosting the requested web page, retrieves the one or more files that make up the web page, and then displays the web page in a window on the user's computer screen.

Even though a user can navigate the Web by typing addresses and/or clicking URLs, the size and disorganization of the Internet often makes finding meaningful or desired content difficult. Web pages are designed to simply present information to users rather than to promote interaction between users and/or within the browser application. That is, there is no interconnection, communication, or exchange of information between web pages when rendered by a browser since a Web browser simply interprets the HTML document located at a particular URL. While Web pages often may contain links to other web pages, images, audio files or video files, there is no exchange of information between instantiations of the browser application. Conventional Internet Service Providers (ISPs) allow subscribers to connect to the Internet, but, in general, do not facilitate a user's online experience.

In contrast, online service providers ("OSPs") such as America Online or CompuServe are constantly offering new services and upgrading existing services to enhance their subscribers' online experience. Subscribers have on-demand access to news, weather, financial, sports, and entertainment services as well as the ability to transmit electronic messages and to participate in online discussion groups. For example, subscribers of OSPs may view and retrieve information on a wide variety of topics from servers located throughout the world.

OSP subscribers have received the benefit of enhanced online experiences due in part to the fact that OSPs facilitate interactions between the subscriber's computer and the online service provider using a variety of software protocols (i.e., communication conventions, rules, and structures), including application level protocols, for managing the trans-

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fer of data across the network and to the client application on the subscriber's computer. For example, OSP client applications promote interaction and information sharing between frames presented by the service in order to provide subscribers with a unique online experience unattainable by conventional ISPs.

SUMMARY

In one general aspect, electronic data is transferred to a user of a communications system by establishing a connection between a client and a host, receiving electronic data from the host in response to a data request transmitted from the client, and, at the client, simultaneously executing multiple instantiations of the browser application in response to the electronic data received from the host. The client includes a browser application configured to render data encapsulated in a standard Internet content format. Each instantiation of the browser application is configured to exchange messages with at least one other instantiation of the browser application. The data request may be transmitted using an OSP client application and/or a browser application. The browser application may be embedded within an OSP client application.

Implementations may include one or more of the following features. For example, a first graphical user interface may be rendered within a first instantiation of the browser and a second graphical user interface may be rendered in a second instantiation of the browser. The first instantiation of the browser may include a welcome screen, a toolbar, an electronic mail window, an instant messaging window, and/or a search window.

A communication pathway may be established between multiple instantiations of the browser application by executing coordinating code in each instantiation of the browser. The coordinating code may include standard Internet content format, such as, for example HTML, CSS, and Java Script. The first instantiation of the browser may establish and/or control a communications session. The second instantiation of the browser application may display content associated with the session.

In another general aspect, electronic data is transferred to users of a communications system by establishing a connection between a client and a host, the client including a browser application configured to render data encapsulated in a standard Internet content format; and transmitting electronic data from the host in response to a data request received from the client. The electronic data includes instructions for simultaneously executing multiple instantiations of the browser application, each instantiation of the browser application being configured to exchange messages with at least one other instantiation of the browser application.

The described techniques include an integrated method of interaction that allows computer users to access the Internet/Web using a browser and also to enjoy the quality of services afforded by online service providers that typically could be accomplished only by leaving the Web browser and switching to the online service content/online service communications software.

Advantages include the ability to provide substantially better services in terms of authentication, session management, and parental controls. For example, member services may be furnished, as well as regulation and moderation of online activity. In addition, subscribers may be provided with content that is far richer and more graphical than typical Web pages.

Other features and advantages will be apparent from the following description, including the drawings, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a communications system.

FIGS. 2-5 are block diagrams of expansions of aspects of the system of FIG. 1.

FIGS. 6 and 7 are flowcharts of communications methods that may be implemented by the system of FIG. 1.

FIGS. 8-10 are illustrations of different graphical user interfaces that may be provided by the system of FIG. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

For illustrative purposes, FIGS. 1-5 describe a communications system for implementing techniques for transferring electronic data. For brevity, several elements in the figures described below are represented as monolithic entities. However, as would be understood by one skilled in the art, these elements each may include numerous interconnected computers and components designed to perform a set of specified operations and/or dedicated to a particular geographical region.

Referring to FIG. 1, a communications system 100 is capable of delivering and exchanging data between a client system 105 and a host system 110 through a communications link 115. The client system 105 typically includes one or more client devices 120 and/or client controllers 125. For example, the client system 105 may include one or more general-purpose computers (e.g., personal computers), one or more special-purpose computers (e.g., devices specifically programmed to communicate with each other and/or the host system 110), or a combination of one or more general-purpose computers and one or more special-purpose computers. The client system 105 may be arranged to operate within or in concert with one or more other systems, such as for example, one or more LANs ("Local Area Networks") and/or one or more WANs ("Wide Area Networks").

The client device 120 is generally capable of executing instructions under the command of a client controller 125. The client device 120 is connected to the client controller 125 by a wired or wireless data pathway 130 capable of delivering data.

The client device 120 and client controller 125 each typically includes one or more hardware components and/or software components. An example of a client device 120 is a general-purpose computer (e.g., a personal computer) capable of responding to and executing instructions in a defined manner. Other examples include a special-purpose computer, a workstation, a server, a device, a component, other equipment or some combination thereof capable of responding to and executing instructions. An example of client controller 125 is a software application loaded on the client device 120 for commanding and directing communications enabled by the client device 120. Other examples include a program, a piece of code, an instruction, a device, a computer, a computer system, or a combination thereof, for independently or collectively instructing the client device 120 to interact and operate as described herein. The client controller 125 may be embodied permanently or temporarily in any type of machine, component, equipment, storage medium, or propagated signal capable of providing instructions to the client device 120.

The communications link 115 typically includes a delivery network 160 making a direct or indirect communication

between the client system 105 and the host system 110, irrespective of physical separation. Examples of a delivery network 160 include the Internet, the World Wide Web, WANs, LANs, analog or digital wired and wireless telephone networks (e.g. PSTN, ISDN, or xDSL), radio, television, cable, satellite, and/or any other delivery mechanism for carrying data. The communications link 115 may include communication pathways 150, 155 that enable communications through the one or more delivery networks 160 described above. Each of the communication pathways 150, 155 may include, for example, a wired, wireless, cable or satellite communication pathway.

The host system 110 includes a host device 135 capable of executing instructions under the command and direction of a host controller 140. The host device 135 is connected to the host controller 140 by a wired or wireless data pathway 145 capable of carrying and delivering data.

The host system 110 typically includes one or more host devices 135 and/or host controllers 140. For example, the host system 110 may include one or more general-purpose computers (e.g., personal computers), one or more special-purpose computers (e.g., devices specifically programmed to communicate with each other and/or the client system 105), or a combination of one or more general-purpose computers and one or more special-purpose computers. The host system 110 may be arranged to operate within or in concert with one or more other systems, such as, for example, one or more LANs ("Local Area Networks") and/or one or more WANs ("Wide Area Networks").

The host device 135 and host controller 140 each typically includes one or more hardware components and/or software components. An example of a host device 135 is a general-purpose computer (e.g., a personal computer) capable of responding to and executing instructions in a defined manner. Other examples include a special-purpose computer, a workstation, a server, a device, a component, other equipment or some combination thereof capable of responding to and executing instructions. An example of host controller 140 is a software application loaded on the host device 135 for commanding and directing communications enabled by the host device 135. Other examples include a program, a piece of code, an instruction, a device, a computer, a computer system, or a combination thereof, for independently or collectively instructing the host device 135 to interact and operate as described herein. The host controller 140 may be embodied permanently or temporarily in any type of machine, component, equipment, storage medium, or propagated signal capable of providing instructions to the host device 135.

FIG. 2 illustrates a communication system 200 including a client system 205 communicating with a host system 210 through a communications link 215. Client system 205 typically includes one or more client devices 220 and one or more client controllers 225 for controlling the client devices 220. Host system 210 typically includes one or more host devices 235 and one or more host controllers 240 for controlling the host devices 235. The communications link 215 may include communication pathways 250, 255 enabling communications through the one or more delivery networks 260.

Examples of each element within the communication system of FIG. 2 are broadly described above with respect to FIG. 1. In particular, the host system 210 and communications link 215 typically have attributes comparable to those described with respect to host system 110 and communications link 115 of FIG. 1. Likewise, the client system 205 of FIG. 2 typically has attributes comparable to and illustrates one possible embodiment of the client system 105 of FIG. 1.

The client device **220** typically includes a general purpose computer **270** having an internal or external storage **272** for storing data and programs such as an operating system **274** (e.g., DOS, Windows™, Windows 95™, Windows 98™, Windows 2000™, Windows NT™, OS/2, or Linux) and one or more application programs. Examples of application programs include authoring applications **276** (e.g., word processing, database programs, spreadsheet programs, or graphics programs) capable of generating documents or other electronic content; client applications **278** (e.g., AOL client, CompuServe client, AIM client, AOL TV client, or ISP client) capable of communicating with other computer users, accessing various computer resources, and viewing, creating, or otherwise manipulating electronic content; and browser applications **280** (e.g., Netscape's Navigator or Microsoft's Internet Explorer) capable of rendering standard Internet content.

The general-purpose computer **270** also includes a central processing unit **282** (CPU) for executing instructions in response to commands from the client controller **225**. In one implementation, the client controller **225** includes one or more of the application programs installed on the internal or external storage **272** of the general-purpose computer **270**. In another implementation, the client controller **225** includes application programs externally stored in and performed by one or more device(s) external to the general-purpose computer **270**.

The general-purpose computer typically will include a communication device **284** for sending and receiving data. One example of the communication device **284** is a modem. Other examples include a transceiver, a set-top box, a communication card, a satellite dish, an antenna, or another network adapter capable of transmitting and receiving data over the communications link **215** through a wired or wireless data pathway **250**. The general-purpose computer **270** also may include a TV ("television") tuner **286** for receiving television programming in the form of broadcast, satellite, and/or cable TV signals. As a result, the client device **220** can selectively and/or simultaneously display network content received by communications device **284** and television programming content received by the TV tuner **286**.

The general-purpose computer **270** typically will include an input/output interface **288** for wired or wireless connection to various peripheral devices **290**. Examples of peripheral devices **290** include, but are not limited to, a mouse **291**, a mobile phone **292**, a personal digital assistant **293** (PDA), a keyboard **294**, a display monitor **295** with or without a touch screen input, a TV remote control **296** for receiving information from and rendering information to subscribers, and an audiovisual input device **298**.

Although FIG. 2 illustrates devices such as a mobile telephone **292**, a PDA **293**, and a TV remote control **296** as being peripheral with respect to the general-purpose computer **270**, in another implementation, such devices may themselves include the functionality of the general-purpose computer **270** and operate as the client device **220**. For example, the mobile phone **292** or the PDA **293** may include computing and networking capabilities and function as a client device **220** by accessing the delivery network **260** and communicating with the host system **210**. Furthermore, the client system **205** may include one, some or all of the components and devices described above.

Referring to FIG. 3, a communications system **300** is capable of delivering and exchanging information between a client system **305** and a host system **310** through a communication link **315**. Client system **305** typically includes one or more client devices **320** and one or more client controllers

325 for controlling the client devices **320**. Host system **310** typically includes one or more host devices **335** and one or more host controllers **340** for controlling the host devices **335**. The communications link **315** may include communication pathways **350**, **355** enabling communications through the one or more delivery networks **360**.

Examples of each element within the communication system of FIG. 3 are broadly described above with respect to FIGS. 1 and 2. In particular, the client system **305** and the communications link **315** typically have attributes comparable to those described with respect to client systems **105** and **205** and communications links **115** and **215** of FIGS. 1 and 2. Likewise, the host system **310** of FIG. 3 may have attributes comparable to and illustrates one possible embodiment of the host systems **110** and **210** shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, respectively.

The host system **310** includes a host device **335** and a host controller **340**. The host controller **340** is generally capable of transmitting instructions to any or all of the elements of the host device **335**. For example, in one implementation, the host controller **340** includes one or more software applications loaded on the host device **335**. However, in other implementations, as described above, the host controller **340** may include any of several other programs, machines, and devices operating independently or collectively to control the host device **335**.

The host device **335** includes a login server **370** for enabling access by subscribers and routing communications between the client system **305** and other elements of the host device **335**. The host device **335** also includes various host complexes such as the depicted OSP ("Online Service Provider") host complex **380** and IM ("Instant Messaging") host complex **390**. To enable access to these host complexes by subscribers, the client system **305** includes communication software, for example, an OSP client application and an IM client application. The OSP and IM communication software applications are designed to facilitate the subscriber's interactions with the respective services and, in particular, may provide access to all the services available within the respective host complexes.

Typically, the OSP host complex **380** supports different services, such as email, discussion groups, chat, news services, and Internet access. The OSP host complex **380** is generally designed with an architecture that enables the machines within the OSP host complex **380** to communicate with each other and employs certain protocols (i.e., standards, formats, conventions, rules, and structures) to transfer data. The OSP host complex **380** ordinarily employs one or more OSP protocols and custom dialing engines to enable access by selected client applications. The OSP host complex **380** may define one or more specific protocols for each service based on a common, underlying proprietary protocol.

The IM host complex **390** is generally independent of the OSP host complex **380**, and supports instant messaging services irrespective of a subscriber's network or Internet access. Thus, the IM host complex **390** allows subscribers to send and receive instant messages, whether or not they have access to any particular ISP. The IM host complex **390** may support associated services, such as administrative matters, advertising, directory services, chat, and interest groups related to the instant messaging. The IM host complex **390** has an architecture that enables all of the machines within the IM host complex to communicate with each other. To transfer data, the IM host complex **390** employs one or more standard or exclusive IM protocols.

The host device **335** may include one or more gateways that connect and therefore link complexes, such as the OSP host

complex gateway **385** and the IM host complex gateway **395**. The OSP host complex gateway **385** and the IM host complex **395** gateway may directly or indirectly link the OSP host complex **380** with the IM host complex **390** through a wired or wireless pathway. Ordinarily, when used to facilitate a link between complexes, the OSP host complex gateway **385** and the IM host complex gateway **395** are privy to information regarding the protocol type anticipated by a destination complex, which enables any necessary protocol conversion to be performed incident to the transfer of data from one complex to another. For instance, the OSP host complex **380** and IM host complex **390** generally use different protocols such that transferring data between the complexes requires protocol conversion by or at the request of the OSP host complex gateway **385** and/or the IM host complex gateway **395**.

Referring to FIG. 4, a communications system **400** is capable of delivering and exchanging information between a client system **405** and a host system **410** through a communication link **415**. Client system **405** typically includes one or more client devices **420** and one or more client controllers **425** for controlling the client devices **420**. Host system **410** typically includes one or more host devices **435** and one or more host controllers **440** for controlling the host devices **435**. The communications link **415** may include communication pathways **450**, **455** enabling communications through the one or more delivery networks **460**. As shown, the client system **405** may access the Internet **465** through the host system **410**.

Examples of each element within the communication system of FIG. 4 are broadly described above with respect to FIGS. 1-3. In particular, the client system **405** and the communications link **415** typically have attributes comparable to those described with respect to client systems **105**, **205**, and **305** and communications links **115**, **215**, and **315** of FIGS. 1-3. Likewise, the host system **410** of FIG. 4 may have attributes comparable to and illustrates one possible embodiment of the host systems **110**, **210**, and **310** shown in FIGS. 1-3, respectively. However, FIG. 4 describes an aspect of the host system **410**, focusing primarily on one particular implementation of OSP host complex **480**. For purposes of communicating with an OSP host complex **480**, the delivery network **460** is generally a telephone network.

The client system **405** includes a client device **420** and a client controller **425**. The client controller **425** is generally capable of establishing a connection to the host system **410**, including the OSP host complex **480**, the IM host complex **490** and/or the Internet **465**. In one implementation, the client controller **425** includes an OSP application for communicating with servers in the OSP host complex **480** using exclusive OSP protocols. The client controller **425** also may include applications, such as an IM client application, and/or an Internet browser application, for communicating with the IM host complex **490** and the Internet **465**.

The host system **410** includes a host device **435** and a host controller **440**. The host controller **440** is generally capable of transmitting instructions to any or all of the elements of the host device **435**. For example, in one implementation, the host controller **440** includes one or more software applications loaded on one or more elements of the host device **435**. However, in other implementations, as described above, the host controller **440** may include any of several other programs, machines, and devices operating independently or collectively to control the host device **435**.

The host system **410** includes a login server **470** capable of enabling communications with and authorizing access by client systems **405** to various elements of the host system **410**, including an OSP host complex **480** and an IM host complex

490. The login server **470** may implement one or more authorization procedures to enable simultaneous access to the OSP host complex **480** and the IM host complex **490**. The OSP host complex **480** and the IM host complex **490** are connected through one or more OSP host complex gateways **485** and one or more IM host complex gateways **495**. Each OSP host complex gateway **485** and IM host complex gateway **495** may perform any protocol conversions necessary to enable communication between the OSP host complex **480**, the IM host complex **490**, and the Internet **465**.

The OSP host complex **480** supports a set of services from one or more servers located internal to and external from the OSP host complex **480**. Servers external to the OSP host complex **480** generally may be viewed as existing on the Internet **465**. Servers internal to the OSP complex **480** may be arranged in one or more configurations. For example, servers may be arranged in centralized or localized clusters in order to distribute servers and subscribers within the OSP host complex **480**.

In the implementation of FIG. 4, the OSP host complex **480** includes a routing processor **4802**. In general, the routing processor **4802** will examine an address field of a data request, use a mapping table to determine the appropriate destination for the data request, and direct the data request to the appropriate destination. In a packet-based implementation, the client system **405** may generate information requests, convert the requests into data packets, sequence the data packets, perform error checking and other packet-switching techniques, and transmit the data packets to the routing processor **4802**. Upon receiving data packets from the client system **405**, the routing processor **4802** may directly or indirectly route the data packets to a specified destination within or outside of the OSP host complex **480**. For example, in the event that a data request from the client system **405** can be satisfied locally, the routing processor **4802** may direct the data request to a local server **4804**. In the event that the data request cannot be satisfied locally, the routing processor **4802** may direct the data request externally to the Internet **465** or the IM host complex **490** through the gateway **485**.

The OSP host complex **480** also includes a proxy server **4806** for directing data requests and/or otherwise facilitating communication between the client system **405** and the Internet **465** through. The proxy server **4806** may include an IP ("Internet Protocol") tunnel for converting data from OSP protocol into standard Internet protocol and transmitting the data to the Internet **465**. The IP tunnel also converts data received from the Internet in the standard Internet protocol back into the OSP protocol and sends the converted data to the routing processor **4802** for delivery back to the client system **405**.

The proxy server **4806** also may allow the client system **405** to use standard Internet protocols and formatting to access the OSP host complex **480** and the Internet **465**. For example, the subscriber can use an OSP TV client application having an embedded browser application installed on the client system **405** to generate a request in standard Internet protocol, such as HTTP ("HyperText Transport Protocol"). In a packet-based implementation, data packets may be encapsulated inside a standard Internet tunneling protocol, such as, for example, UDP ("User Datagram Protocol") and routed to the proxy server **4806**. The proxy server **4806** may include a L2TP ("Layer Two Tunneling Protocol") tunnel capable of establishing a point-to-point protocol (PPP) session with the client system **405**.

The proxy server **4806** also may act as a buffer between the client system **405** and the Internet **465**, and may implement content filtering and time saving techniques. For example, the

proxy server **4806** can check parental controls settings of the client system **405** and request and transmit content from the Internet **465** according to the parental control settings. In addition, the proxy server **4806** may include one or more caches for storing frequently accessed information. If requested data is determined to be stored in the caches, the proxy server **4806** may send the information to the client system **405** from the caches and avoid the need to access the Internet **465**.

Referring to FIG. 5, a communications system **500** is capable of delivering and exchanging information between a client system **505** and a host system **510** through a communication link **515**. Client system **505** typically includes one or more client devices **520** and one or more client controllers **525** for controlling the client devices **520**. Host system **510** typically includes one or more host devices **535** and one or more host controllers **540** for controlling the host devices **535**. The communications link **515** may include communication pathways **550**, **555** enabling communications through the one or more delivery networks **560**. As shown, the client system **505** may access the Internet **565** through the host system **510**.

Examples of each element within the communication system of FIG. 5 are broadly described above with respect to FIGS. 1-4. In particular, the client system **505** and the communications link **515** typically have attributes comparable to those described with respect to client systems **105**, **205**, **305**, and **405** and communications links **115**, **215**, **315**, and **415** of FIGS. 1-4. Likewise, the host system **510** of FIG. 5 may have attributes comparable to and illustrates one possible embodiment of the host systems **110**, **210**, **310**, and **410** shown in FIGS. 1-4, respectively. However, FIG. 5 describes an aspect of the host system **510**, focusing primarily on one particular implementation of IM host complex **590**. For purposes of communicating with the IM host complex **590**, the delivery network **560** is generally a telephone network.

The client system **505** includes a client device **520** and a client controller **525**. The client controller **525** is generally capable of establishing a connection to the host system **510**, including the OSP host complex **580**, the IM host complex **590** and/or the Internet **565**. In one implementation, the client controller **525** includes an IM application for communicating with servers in the IM host complex **590** utilizing exclusive IM protocols. The client controller **525** also may include applications, such as an OSP client application, and/or an Internet browser application for communicating with the OSP host complex **580** and the Internet **565**, respectively.

The host system **510** includes a host device **535** and a host controller **540**. The host controller **540** is generally capable of transmitting instructions to any or all of the elements of the host device **535**. For example, in one implementation, the host controller **540** includes one or more software applications loaded on one or more elements of the host device **535**. However, in other implementations, as described above, the host controller **540** may include any of several other programs, machines, and devices operating independently or collectively to control the host device **535**.

The host system **510** includes a login server **570** capable of enabling communications with and authorizing access by client systems **505** to various elements of the host system **510**, including an OSP host complex **580** and an IM host complex **590**. The login server **570** may implement one or more authorization procedures to enable simultaneous access to the OSP host complex **580** and the IM host complex **590**. The OSP host complex **580** and the IM host complex **590** are connected through one or more OSP host complex gateways **585** and one or more IM host complex gateways **595**. Each OSP host

complex gateway **585** and IM host complex gateway **595** may perform any protocol conversions necessary to enable communication between the OSP host complex **580**, the IM host complex **590**, and the Internet **565**.

To access the IM host complex **590** to begin an instant messaging session, the client system **505** establishes a connection to the login server **570**. The login server **570** typically determines whether the particular subscriber is authorized to access the IM host complex **590** by verifying a subscriber identification and password. If the subscriber is authorized to access the IM host complex **590**, the login server **570** employs a hashing technique on the subscriber's screen name to identify a particular IM server **5902** for use during the subscriber's session. The login server **570** provides the client system **505** with the IP address of the particular IM server **5902**, gives the client system **505** an encrypted key (i.e., a cookie), and breaks the connection. The client system **505** then uses the IP address to establish a connection to the particular IM server **5902** through the communications link **515**, and obtains access to that IM server **5902** using the encrypted key. Typically, the client system **505** will be equipped with a Winsock API ("Application Programming Interface") that enables the client system **505** to establish an open TCP connection to the IM server **5902**.

Once a connection to the IM server **5902** has been established, the client system **505** may directly or indirectly transmit data to and access content from the IM server **5902** and one or more associated domain servers **5904**. The IM server **5902** supports the fundamental instant messaging services and the domain servers **5904** may support associated services, such as, for example, administrative matters, directory services, chat and interest groups. In general, the purpose of the domain servers **5904** is to lighten the load placed on the IM server **5902** by assuming responsibility for some of the services within the IM host complex **590**. By accessing the IM server **5902** and/or the domain server **5904**, a subscriber can use the IM client application to view whether particular subscribers ("buddies") are online, exchange instant messages with particular subscribers, participate in group chat rooms, trade files such as pictures, invitations or documents, find other subscribers with similar interests, get customized news and stock quotes, and search the Web.

In the implementation of FIG. 5, the IM server **5902** is directly or indirectly connected to a routing gateway **5906**. The routing gateway **5906** facilitates the connection between the IM server **5902** and one or more alert multiplexors **5908**, for example, by serving as a link minimization tool or hub to connect several IM servers to several alert multiplexors. In general, an alert multiplexor **5908** maintains a record of alerts and subscribers registered to receive the alerts.

Once the client system **505** is connected to the alert multiplexor **5908**, a subscriber can register for and/or receive one or more types of alerts. The connection pathway between the client system **505** and the alert multiplexor **5908** is determined by employing another hashing technique at the IM server **5902** to identify the particular alert multiplexor **5908** to be used for the subscriber's session. Once the particular multiplexor **5908** has been identified, the IM server **5902** provides the client system **505** with the IP address of the particular alert multiplexor **5908** and gives the client system **505** an encrypted key (i.e., a cookie). The client system **505** then uses the IP address to connect to the particular alert multiplexor **5908** through the communication link **515** and obtains access to the alert multiplexor **5908** using the encrypted key.

The alert multiplexor **5908** is connected to an alert gateway **5910** that, like the IM host complex gateway **595**, is capable of performing the necessary protocol conversions to form a

bridge to the OSP host complex **580**. The alert gate **5910** is the interface between the IM host complex **590** and the physical servers, such as servers in the OSP host complex **580**, where state changes are occurring. In general, the information regarding state changes will be gathered and used by the IM host complex **590**. However, the alert multiplexor **5908** also may communicate with the OSP host complex **580** through the IM gateway **595**, for example, to provide the servers and subscribers of the OSP host complex **580** with certain information gathered from the alert gate **5910**.

The alert gate **5910** can detect an alert feed corresponding to a particular type of alert. The alert gate **5910** may include a piece of code (alert receive code) capable of interacting with another piece of code (alert broadcast code) on the physical server where a state change occurs. In general, the alert receive code installed on the alert gate **5910** instructs the alert broadcast code installed on the physical server to send an alert feed to the alert gate **5910** upon the occurrence of a particular state change. Upon detecting an alert feed, the alert gate **5910** contacts the alert multiplexor **5908**, which in turn, informs the client system **505** of the detected alert feed.

In the implementation of FIG. 5, the IM host complex **590** also includes a subscriber profile server **5912** connected to a database **5914** for storing large amounts of subscriber profile data. The subscriber profile server **5912** maybe used to enter, retrieve, edit, manipulate, or otherwise process subscriber profile data. In one implementation, a subscriber's profile data includes, for example, the subscriber's buddy list, alert preferences, designated stocks, identified interests, and geographic location. The subscriber may enter, edit and/or delete profile data using an installed IM client application on the client system **505** to interact with the subscriber profile server **5912**.

Because the subscriber's data is stored in the IM host complex **590**, the subscriber does not have to reenter or update such information in the event that the subscriber accesses the IM host complex **590** using new or a different client system **505**. Accordingly, when a subscriber accesses the IM host complex **590**, the IM server **5902** can instruct the subscriber profile server **5912** to retrieve the subscriber's profile data from the database **5914** and to provide, for example, the subscriber's buddy list to the IM server **5902** and the subscriber's alert preferences to the alert multiplexor **5908**. The subscriber profile server **5912** also may communicate with other servers in the OSP host complex **590** to share subscriber profile data with other services. Alternatively, user profile data may be saved locally on the client device **505**.

Referring to FIGS. 6 and 7, a client **602** and a host **604** interact according to procedures **600** and **700** to transfer electronic data between a client **602** and a host **604**. The procedures **600** and **700** may be implemented by any type of hardware, software, device, computer, computer system, equipment, component, program, application, code, storage medium, or propagated signal.

Examples of elements that implement the procedure of FIG. 6 are broadly described above with respect to FIGS. 1-5. In particular, client **602** typically has attributes comparable to those described with respect to client devices **120**, **220**, **320**, **420**, and **520** and/or client controllers **125**, **225**, **325**, **425**, and **525**. The host **604** typically has attributes comparable to those described above with respect to host devices **135**, **235**, **335**, **435**, and **535** and/or host controllers **140**, **240**, **340**, **440**, and **540**. The client **602** and the host **604** may be directly or indirectly interconnected through a known or described delivery network.

The procedure **600** of FIG. 6 generally pertains to an online application environment that is supported by a browser. In

one implementation, the client **602** includes a browser application (e.g., Netscape's Navigator or Microsoft's Internet Explorer) capable of rendering standard Internet content. Standard Internet content includes data encapsulated in a standard Internet content format such as HTML, CSS, DOM and Java Script. Standard Internet content formats, however, may include any other or later developed format, protocol, or similar construct with a published specification that has undergone formal public review and/or has been widely deployed as a dominant format for a particular solution space. The client **602** also may include an OSP client application that provides access to online services (e.g., Internet access, e-mail, instant messaging, interactive television, chat, interest groups, news services) offered by the OSP.

Initially, the client **602** transmits an access request to the host **604** (step **605**). In one implementation, the client **602** requests access from a login server. An access request from the client **602** may take many forms. For instance, an access request may be the initial communication from the client **602** to the host **604** or may be included in a subsequent communication between the client **602** and the host **604**. An access request also may be a request for access to an OSP host complex, a request for information, or any other communication with the host **604** after access is gained.

The host **604** receives the access request (step **610**) and, in response, authenticates the client **602** (step **615**). The host may authenticate the client **602**, for example, by requiring the user to supply a valid screen name and password. After authenticating the client **602** (step **615**), the host **604** transmits electronic data to the client **602** (step **620**). The client **602** receives the electronic data from the host **604** (step **625**) and, in response, simultaneously executes multiple instantiations of the browser application (step **630**). Each of the multiple instantiations of the browser application is configured to exchange messages with at least one other instantiation of the browser application.

An instantiation of the browser application is a separate opening, execution, or running of the browser. Each instantiation of the browser application may be tailored to provide a specific online service. As such, one instantiation of the browser application may include more or less functionality or software applications relative to another instantiation.

Referring to FIG. 7, a client **602** and a host **604** interact using a first instantiation of a browser application and a second instantiation of the browser application. The procedure **700** generally pertains to an application environment having multiple instantiations of a browser application in tight communication with each other. In one implementation, the Application Programming Interface ("API") of a browser application to provide multi-windowed applications rather than single-Windowed applications.

According to the procedure **700**, the client **602** requests a communication session with the host **604** (step **705**). The first communication session may be initiated manually by the user and/or automatically according to the user's electronic data access preferences. In one implementation, a communications session includes a physical connection between the client **602** and the host **604**, as well as, a session connection between the client **602** and the host **604**. In general a communication session involves monitoring, managing, and/or otherwise providing online services associated with a particular account. The account may, for example, correspond to one or more individual subscribers of an OSP. Electronic data representing the online services is provided to the client of the subscriber over the physical connection.

The client **602** may request the communication sessions, for example, by transmitting account information (e.g.,

screen name, password, and preferences) to the host **604** (step **710**). The host **604** receives the account information (step **715**) verifies that the account information corresponds to a user of the online service (step **720**), and establishes a communication session (step **725**).

After establishing the communication session (step **725**), the host **604** accesses electronic data associated with the account of the user (step **730**). In general, access will be performed in accordance with the subscriber's electronic data access preferences. The host **604** may access electronic data from other parts of the host complex and/or the client **602**.

After accessing the designated electronic data associated with the account (step **730**), the host **604** transfers the electronic data to the designated destinations (step **735**). In one implementation, the host **604** provides online services to the client **602** such as, for example, instant messaging, e-mail, and newsgroup access, and/or message board access.

The client **602** receives electronic data from the host **604** (step **740**) and renders the electronic data using the browser application (step **745**). In one implementation, the electronic data is rendered by a first instantiation of the browser application (step **750**). The first instantiation of the browser may include, for example, displaying a first graphical user interface on the client **602**. Different types of graphical user interfaces that may be displayed include, but are not limited to, a welcome screen window, a toolbar window, an electronic mail window, an instant messaging window, and a search window.

The first instantiation of the browser launches a second instantiation of the browser application (step **755**). The second instantiation of the browser may include, for example, displaying a second graphical user interface on the client **602**. In one implementation, multiple graphical user interfaces are displayed at the same time on the client **602**. The graphical user interfaces may be separate windows or frames presented to a user on a display screen.

The first instantiation and the second instantiation of the browser application set up a communication pathway (step **760**) and communicate with each other by exchanging messages (step **765**). Such messages may include, for example, state information, session content, and communications parameters for maintaining a connection between instantiations of the browser application. In one implementation, coordinating codes is embedded into the electronic code rendered by the browser application. The coordinating code may include standard Internet content format (e.g. Java Script), which when rendered by a browser application, sets up a communication pathway between instantiations of the browser application and/or graphical user interfaces (e.g., windows). Messages are communicated between the instantiations of the browser applications through the communication pathway.

The first instantiation of the browser application manages the communication session with the host **604** (step **770**), and the second instantiation of the browser application displays content of the communications session (step **775**). In one implementation, the first instantiation of the browser application communicates with the host **604** and runs an event loop that controls the communications session. The second instantiation of the browser application displays content of the communications session without directly interacting with the host **604**. In this way, the first instantiation of the browser behaves as a client-based proxy to facilitate communication between the second instantiation of the browser and the host **604**. This may be advantageous where the first instantiation of the browser application and the second instantiation of the browser application are dedicated to providing different types

of online services. For example, the first instantiation of the browser application may be dedicated to communicating with a particular server. Even if the second instantiation of the browser application is not specifically configured to communicate with such a server, the second instantiation can still receive content from the server through the first instantiation of the browser application.

FIG. **8** illustrates a UI **800** that may be displayed to a user for obtaining access to the online services of an OSP. The UI **800** includes browser window **805** displaying an authorization box **810**. In one implementation, the browser window **805** displays the authorization box **810** to a user when a browser navigates to a particular URL (e.g., <http://www.aol.com>). If the user enters a valid screen name and password into the authorization box **810**, the OSP host grants access and provides online services.

FIG. **9** illustrates a UI **900** that may be displayed to a subscriber after obtaining access to online services of an OSP. The UI **900** includes a desktop **905**, a toolbar **910**, an instant messaging window **915**, and a Welcome screen **920**. The desktop **905** serves as the background for instantiations of applications. In one implementation, the toolbar **910** includes the instant messaging window **915**, and the toolbar **910** and the Welcome screen **920** are separate instantiations of the browser application displayed on the desktop **905**. In other implementations, the toolbar **910** and the instant messaging window **915** each may be a separate instantiation of the browser application.

The toolbar **910** includes one or more icons. Selecting an icon may display a pop-up window or dialog box, may initiate a particular function, may directly link to an area of the online service or the Internet, or may display a pull-down menu having options related to the icon. To display the pull-down menu associated with the icon, a subscriber clicks the menu item button or simultaneously presses the ALT key and the underlined letter in the icon. The drop-down menus may include one or more cascading menus depending on the options related to the icon. A summary of the icons shown in the toolbar **910** will be given below. However, this summary is given by way of illustration and describes only one possible arrangement of icons.

The Read icon looks like a mailbox and displays a subscriber's new e-mail. The Write icon looks like a pad and pencil and displays a blank e-mail form for creating and sending an e-mail message. The Mail Center icon looks like a letter, and includes a drop-down menu with options to interact with an address book, mail controls, and Auto AOL (e.g., offline mail options). The Print icon looks like paper in a printer and prints a current file or screen. The My Files icon looks like a file drawer and includes a drop-down menu that includes a subscriber's Personal Filing Cabinet, Download Manager and Web Page, if one has been created. The My AOL icon looks like person carrying an AOL triangle and includes a drop-down menu with preferences, Buddy Lists, and functions that allow a subscriber to customize AOL based on the subscriber's unique needs. The Favorites icon looks like a folder with a heart on it and saves all the Favorite Places a subscriber registers while exploring AOL and the Internet. The Internet icon looks like a globe and includes a drop-down menu that includes the Internet, World Wide Web, FTP sites and Gopher, as well as AOL's NetFind search tool. The Channels icon looks like an AOL logo and includes a drop-down menu listing each AOL Channel for easy access. The People icon looks like a party and presents a drop-down menu including tools for a subscriber to communicate online such as, for example, Chat, AOL Live, Buddy Lists, IMs, and the Member Directory. The Quotes icon looks like a dollar sign (“\$”) and

links a subscriber to an area for checking stock prices and/or obtaining other financial information. The weather icon looks like a sun and clouds and links the subscriber to an area for checking local, national, and/or global weather reports.

A subscriber can use the toolbar **910** to receive services of the OSP, including, for example, reading and writing e-mail messages, entering chat areas with other subscribers, or accessing the Internet. A subscriber also may customize the toolbar **910** to include links to the subscriber's favorite online places. As the subscriber navigates to different areas of the online service and the Internet, the subscriber will be presented different UIs. In general, however, the toolbar **910** will always be included in whatever UI is presented to the subscriber to allow constant access to the functions associated with the toolbar items. A subscriber can find out the function of each item in the toolbar by positioning a pointer over the icon or button for a few seconds to display a help message. To use the function described in the help text, a subscriber clicks the icon or button.

The UI **900** also includes an instant messaging window **915**. The instant messaging window **915** may include an embedded instant messaging application for displaying a "buddy list" **920**. In general, a subscriber's buddy list is a user interface that lists the online status and capabilities of certain screen names, i.e., "buddies," identified by the subscriber. In particular, the buddy list interfaces with the host to identify which buddies are online, i.e., currently accessing the host. The buddy list also facilitates instant messaging communication between subscribers. A subscriber can activate an instant messaging message window pre-addressed to a buddy simply by clicking the screen name of a buddy on the buddy list. Otherwise, the subscriber must activate and address a blank instant messaging window. When necessary, a subscriber can look up the screen name of an intended recipient using the intended recipient's e-mail address or other identifying information.

The UI **900** also includes a Welcome screen **925** that may display OSP content (e.g., news, weather, entertainment, advertising) and links to areas within the OSP host complex and the Internet. The Welcome screen **925** may include a channel bar **930** and/or other icons for accessing high volume areas frequently visited by subscribers.

FIG. **10** illustrates a UI **1000** that may be displayed to a subscriber for sending an instant message. In addition to the desktop **905**, the toolbar **910**, the instant messaging window **915**, and the Welcome screen **925**, described above with reference to FIG. **9**, the UI **1000** includes an IM message window **935**. A subscriber may activate the IM message window **935** by clicking the screen name "co-worker" in the buddy list **920** of the instant message window **915**. The toolbar **910** may include the instant messaging window **915**. Each of the toolbar **910**, the Welcome screen **925**, and the IM message window **935** may be a separate instantiation of the browser application displayed on the desktop **905**. The toolbar **910** and the instant messaging window **915** also may be separate instantiations of the browser application.

In one implementation, the toolbar **910** includes the instant messaging window **915**. The toolbar **910** is a first instantiation of the browser application, the IM message window **935** is a second instantiation of the browser application, and the instant messaging window **915** includes an embedded instant messaging application.

A user may interface with the second instantiation of the browser application, i.e., the IM message window **935**, to compose and send an instant message. When the user sends the instant message by clicking a send button, for example, the message is communicated over a communication pathway

to the first instantiation of the browser application, i.e., the toolbar **910**. Using the embedded instant messaging application in the instant messaging window **915**, the toolbar **910** interacts with an IM server residing on an IM host complex.

Typically, the IM server is configured to engage in communication sessions only with the instant messaging application. In this case, however, the first instantiation of the browser application including the embedded instant messaging client acts as a proxy on the client and enables the communication session to occur. To the instant messaging server, interaction is occurring with the instant messaging application rather than a standard Internet browser application. During the communication session, i.e., the instant messaging session, the toolbar **910** manages the session and the IM message window **935** displays session content.

The foregoing description and examples are intended to illustrate and not limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the appended claims. In particular, the application environment may be supported by a browser application embedded in an OSP client application. Moreover, the number of instantiations of the browser application that may be simultaneously running and communicating with each other is in no way limited by available display space. There also is no restriction on the protocol for delivery, the type of the delivery mechanism, and/or the operating system (e.g., Windows, UNIX, LINUX) used to implementing aspects of the present invention.

Other implementations are within the scope of the following claim.

What is claimed is:

1. A communications method for transferring electronic data, the method comprising:

establishing a connection between a client and a host, the client including a browser application configured to render data written in Hyper-Text Markup Language (HTML);

transmitting a data request from the client to the host;

receiving electronic data from the host in response to the data request transmitted from the client;

at the client, executing a first opening of the browser application in response to the electronic data received from the host by launching the browser application a first time; and

at the client, executing a second opening of the browser application by launching the browser application a second time,

wherein the first opening of the browser application is configured to directly exchange messages with the second opening of the browser application at the client system, and

wherein each of the first and second openings of the browser application is configured to render data written in HTML.

2. The communications method of claim **1**, wherein the first opening of the browser application being configured to directly exchange messages with the second opening of the browser application comprises the first opening of the browser application being configured to exchange messages with the second opening of the browser application through a communications pathway between the first opening of the browser application and the second opening of the browser application, the communications pathway being established and located entirely at the client.

3. The communications method of claim **1** further comprising rendering a first graphical user interface within the first

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opening of the browser application and rendering a second graphical user interface within the second opening of the browser application.

4. The communication method of claim 1 further comprising establishing the communication pathway between the first and second openings of the browser application by executing coordinating code in the first opening of the browser application and in the second opening of the browser application.

5. The communications method of claim 4 wherein the coordinating code is written in a standard Internet content format.

6. The communications method of claim 1 further comprising establishing a communications session in the first opening of the browser application.

7. The communications method of claim 6 further comprising controlling the communications session in the first opening of the browser application.

8. The communications method of claim 7 further comprising displaying content associated with the session in a second opening of the browser application.

9. The communications method of claim 1 wherein the data request is transmitted using an OSP client application.

10. The communications method of claim 1 wherein the data request is transmitted using the browser application.

11. The communications method of claim 1 wherein the browser application is embedded within an OSP client application.

12. The communications method of claim 1 wherein the first opening of the browser application comprises a welcome screen.

13. The communications method of claim 1 wherein the first opening of the browser application comprises a toolbar.

14. The communications method of claim 1 wherein the first opening of the browser application comprises an electronic mail window.

15. The communications method of claim 1 wherein the first opening of the browser application comprises an instant messaging window.

16. The communications method of claim 1 wherein the first opening of the browser application comprises a search window.

17. The communications method of claim 1 wherein the messages exchanged between the first opening of the browser application and the second opening of the browser application include state information.

18. The communications method of claim 1 wherein the messages exchanged between the first opening of the browser application and the second opening of the browser application include session content.

19. The communications method of claim 1 wherein the messages exchanged between openings of the browser application include communications parameters for maintaining a connection between openings of the browser application.

20. The communications method of claim 1 wherein the first opening of the browser application is dedicated to providing a first type of online service and the second opening of the browser application is dedicated to providing a second and different type of online service.

21. The communications method of claim 20 wherein the first type of online service is an OSP service and the second type of online service is an instant messaging service.

22. The communications method of claim 1 wherein the first opening of the browser application is configured to receive content from the second opening of the browser appli-

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cation, the content being stored on a server that is not otherwise configured to communicate with the first opening of the browser application.

23. The communications method of claim 22 wherein the first opening of the browser application is configured for email, the second opening of the browser application is configured for instant messaging, and the server is an instant messaging server.

24. The communications method of claim 1, further comprising the first opening of the browser application: receiving content request messages directly from the second opening of the browser application through a communications pathway entirely located within the client, and

15 communicating the content request messages to the host.

25. The communications method of claim 24, further comprising the first opening of the browser application:

receiving content from the host in response to the content request messages, and

20 delivering, through the communications pathway, the content to the second opening of the browser application that sent the content request messages.

26. The communications method of claim 1, wherein executing a first opening of the browser application comprises executing a first multi-windowed opening of the browser application and executing a second opening of the browser application comprises executing a second multi-windowed opening of the browser application.

27. The communications method of claim 1, wherein executing a first opening of the browser application comprises executing a first single-windowed opening of the browser application and executing a second opening of the browser application comprises executing a second single-windowed opening of the browser application.

28. The communications method of claim 1, wherein the messages include data received from the host.

29. A computer program for transferring electronic data, the computer program being stored on a tangible computer readable medium and comprising instructions for:

40 establishing a connection between a client and a host, the client including a browser application configured to render data written in Hyper-Text Markup Language (HTML);

transmitting a data request from the client to the host;

45 receiving electronic data from the host in response to the data request transmitted from the client;

at the client, executing a first opening of the browser application in response to the electronic data received from the host by launching the browser application a first time; and

50 at the client, executing a second opening of the browser application by launching the browser application a second time,

wherein the first opening of the browser application is configured to directly exchange messages with the second opening of the browser application at the client system, and

wherein each of the first and second openings of the browser application is configured to render data written in HTML.

30. The computer program of claim 29, wherein the first opening of the browser application being configured to directly exchange messages with the second opening of the browser application comprises the first opening of the browser application being configured to exchange messages with the second opening of the browser application through a communications pathway between the first opening of the

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browser application and the second opening of the browser application, the communications pathway being established and located entirely at the client.

31. A communications method for transferring electronic data, the method comprising:

establishing a connection between a client and a host, the client including a browser application configured to render data written in HTML; and

transmitting electronic data from the host in response to a data request received from the client,

wherein the electronic data comprise instructions for executing a first opening of the browser application by launching the browser application a first time and instructions for executing a second opening of the browser application by launching the application a second time, the first opening of the browser application being configured to directly exchange messages with the second opening of the browser application at the client system, and

wherein each of the first and second openings of the browser application is configured to render data written in HTML.

32. The communications method of claim **31**, wherein the first opening of the browser application being configured to directly exchange messages with the second opening of the browser application comprises the first opening of the browser application being configured to exchange messages with the second opening of the browser application through a communications pathway between the first opening of the browser application and the second opening of the browser application, the communications pathway being established and located entirely at the client.

33. The communications method of claim **31**, wherein the first opening of the browser application comprises a first multi-windowed opening of the browser application and the second opening of the browser application comprises a second multi-windowed opening of the browser application.

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34. The communications method of claim **31**, wherein the first opening of the browser application comprises a first single-windowed opening of the browser application and the second opening of the browser application comprises a second single-windowed opening of the browser application.

35. The communications method of claim **31**, wherein the messages include data received from the host.

36. A computer program for transferring electronic data, the computer program being stored on a tangible computer readable medium and comprising instructions for:

establishing a connection between a client and a host, the client including a browser application configured to render data written in HTML; and

transmitting electronic data from the host in response to a data request received from the client,

wherein the electronic data comprise instructions for executing a first opening of the browser application by launching the browser application a first time and instructions for executing a second opening of the browser application by launching the application a second time, the first opening of the browser application being configured to directly exchange messages with the second opening of the browser application at the client system, and

wherein each of the first and second openings of the browser application is configured to render data written in HTML

37. The computer program of claim **36**, wherein the first opening of the browser application being configured to directly exchange messages with the second opening of the browser application comprises the first opening of the browser application being configured to exchange messages with the second opening of the browser application through a communications pathway between the first opening of the browser application and the second opening of the browser application, the communications pathway being established and located entirely at the client.

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